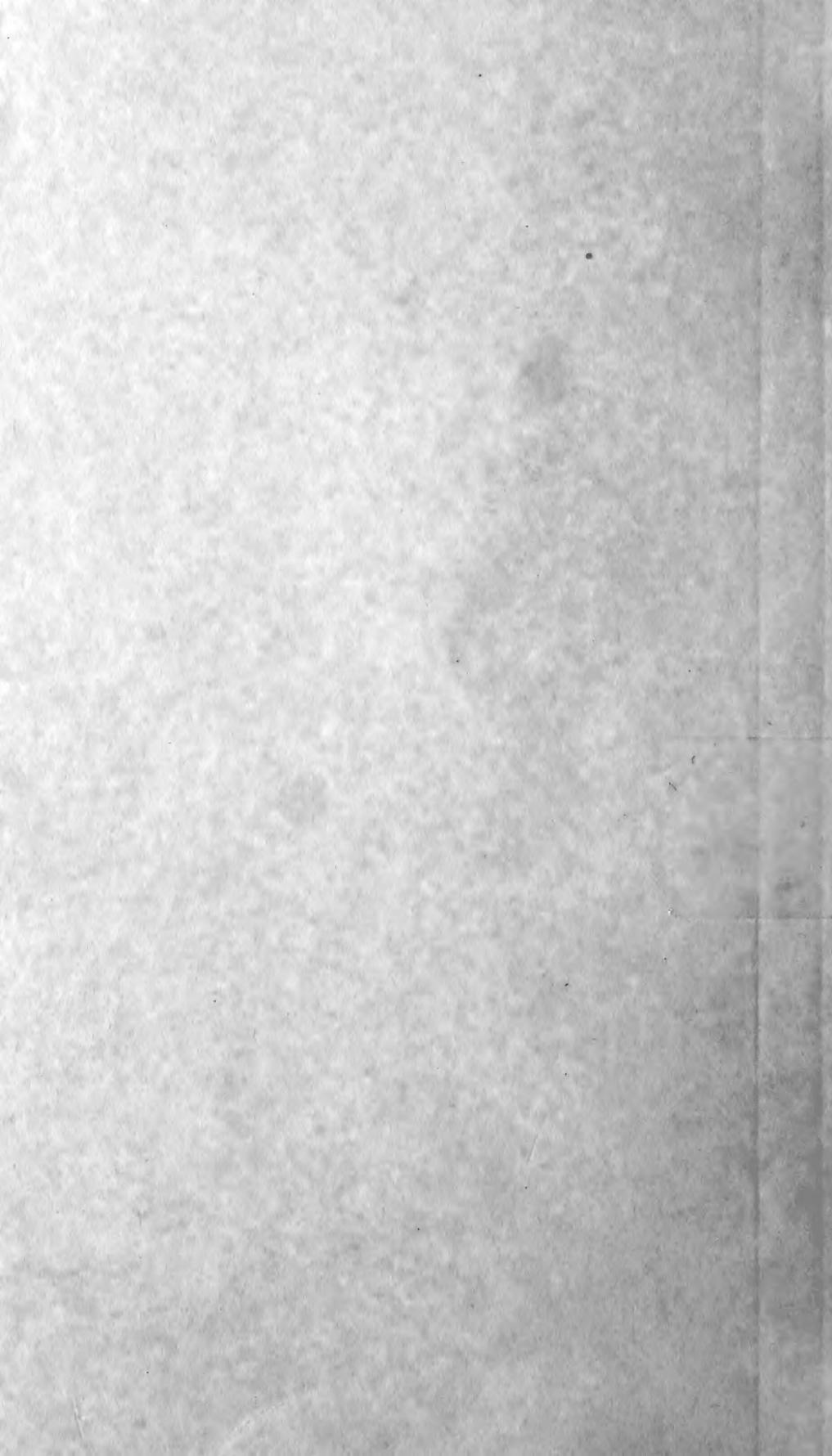


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



St 1

A BETTER STRAIN OF
SWEET SUDAN

GRASS



Many Thanks . . .

Much credit is given to three agronomists for their unusual foresight and untiring efforts in developing and improving Sweet Sudan Grass:

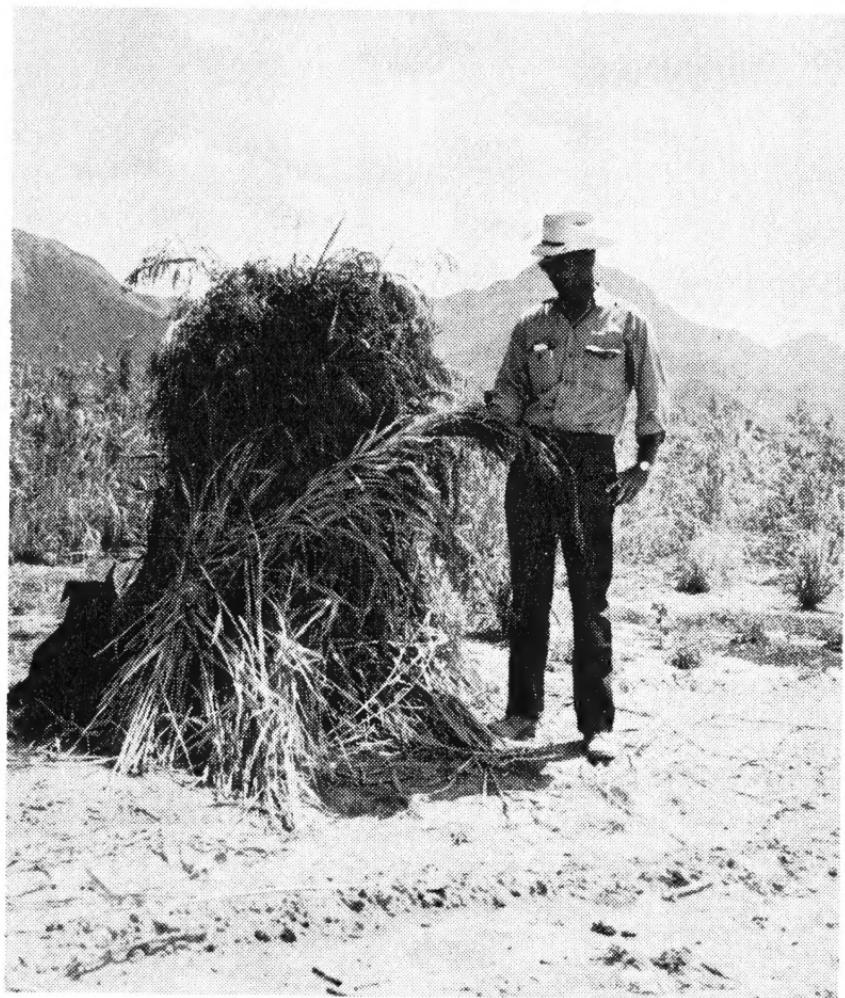
★ **R. E. KARPER**
In Charge of Sorghum
Investigations

★ **J. R. QUINBY**
Agronomist - USDA

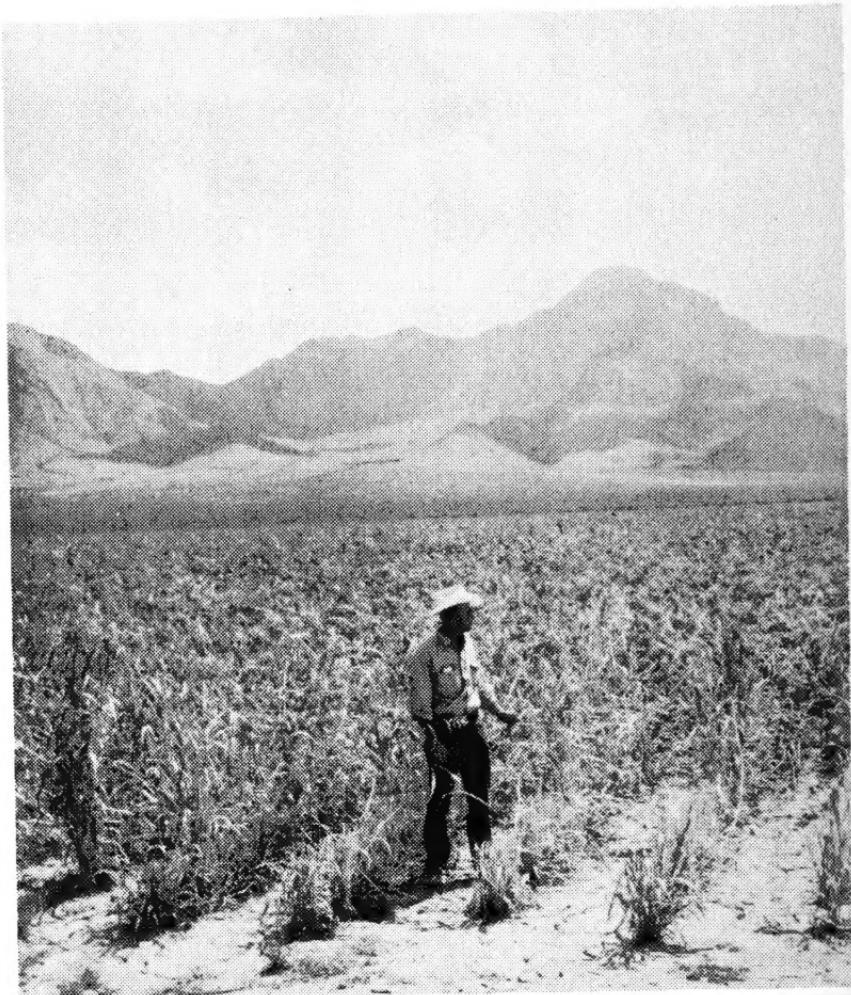
★ **J. C. STEPHENS**
Supt. - Texas Agricultural Experiment Station
No. 12

Texas farmer and seedsman, J. R. McNeill, is responsible for the selection and development of the outstanding single strain of sweet sudan, uniform in sienna glume color, now known as

S-1 SWEET SUDAN



★ Better Fixed
Glume Color!



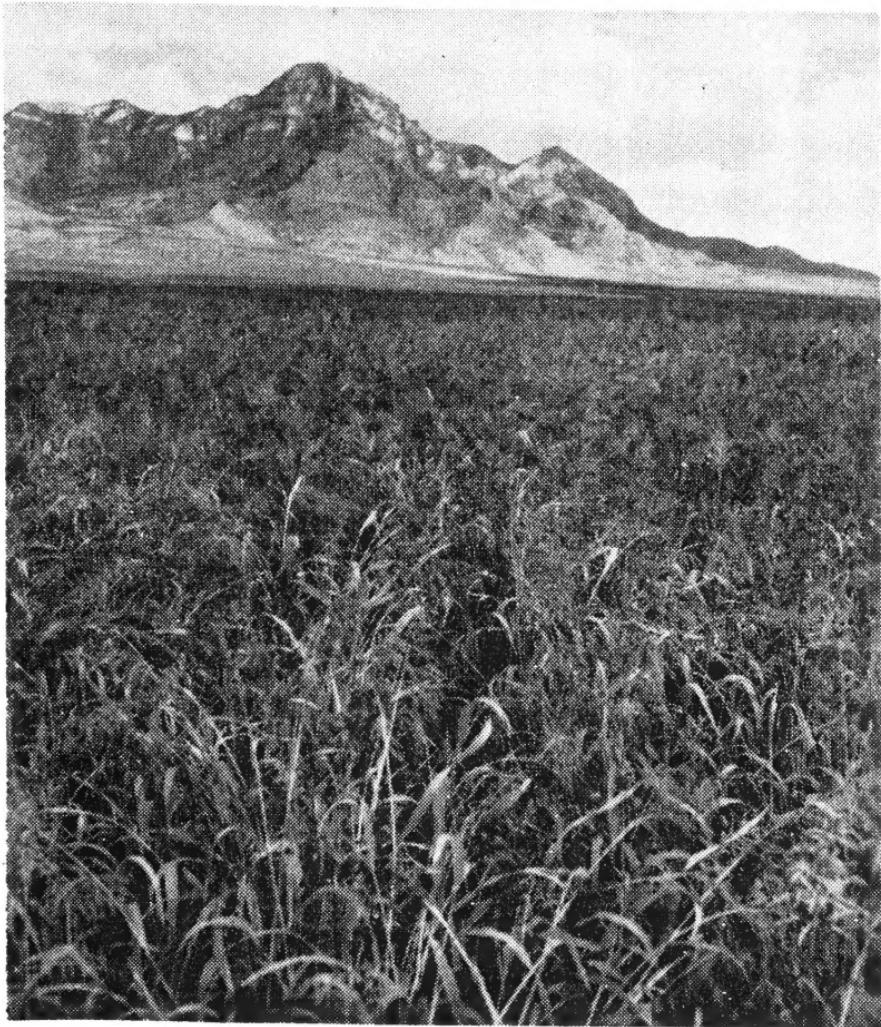
★ Grassier . . .
Free Tillering
Fine Slender Stems!



★ Heavier
Seed Yields!



★ More Height
Uniformity!



★ Earlier Maturing Seed,
Foliage Remains Green
Longer!

● *Uses*

Pasture, hay, ensilage, cover crop, erosion control.

● *Rate of Seeding*

Broadcast and close-drilled, 25 to 40 pounds per acre, broadcast planted $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep; (In 36 to 42 inch rows, 6 to 8 pounds.)

● *Soil Adaptation*

Adapted to all well-drained, fairly fertile soils.

● *Climatic Adaptation*

All United States agricultural areas.

● *Fertilizer Requirement*

Responds to applications of nitrogenous fertilizer, such as 100 to 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda, or 3 to 5 tons per acre of manure.

On fairly productive land, 150 to 200 pounds of 0-14-6 (20 per cent super-phosphate on recently manured land) may be used at planting time. 2-12-6 or 4-10-6 analysis may be more satisfactory for less productive soils.



★ Meets Today's Need
for a Single Strain!

Harvesting . . .

Begin grazing when plants are 18 to 24 inches high which allows sufficient time for sugar to form in the plants. Continue grazing until stunted by drought or damaged by frost. Then take livestock off or prussic acid may develop and poison them. Prussic acid is destroyed when plants are dried for hay. (See USDA Leaflet 88-Revised Edition for remedy.)



For highest yield of good hay, cut when first heads appear. Due to the juicy stalks the hay is slow to cure and may cause some difficulty in poor weather. However, it is very grassy and very palatable.



The harvest of seed can be handled in the same manner as small grains. Shocking before threshing is recommended over direct combining.



The palatability of grazing does not deteriorate with maturity as much as it does with common sudan. The Mature stalks, when cut for bundles, still remain palatable.

ADVANCE, please book Sudan Grass seed as follows:

bags	S-1	Certified	-	-	-	-	\$14.50
bags	S-1	Registered	-	-	-	-	30.00
bags	Tift	Certified	-	-	-	-	16.50
bags	Tift	Registered	-	-	-	-	30.00
bags	#372	Certified	-	-	-	-	12.50
bags	#372	Registered	-	-	-	-	30.00

all per cwt, sacked, fob Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas shipping points, prompt shipment, subject your confirmation.

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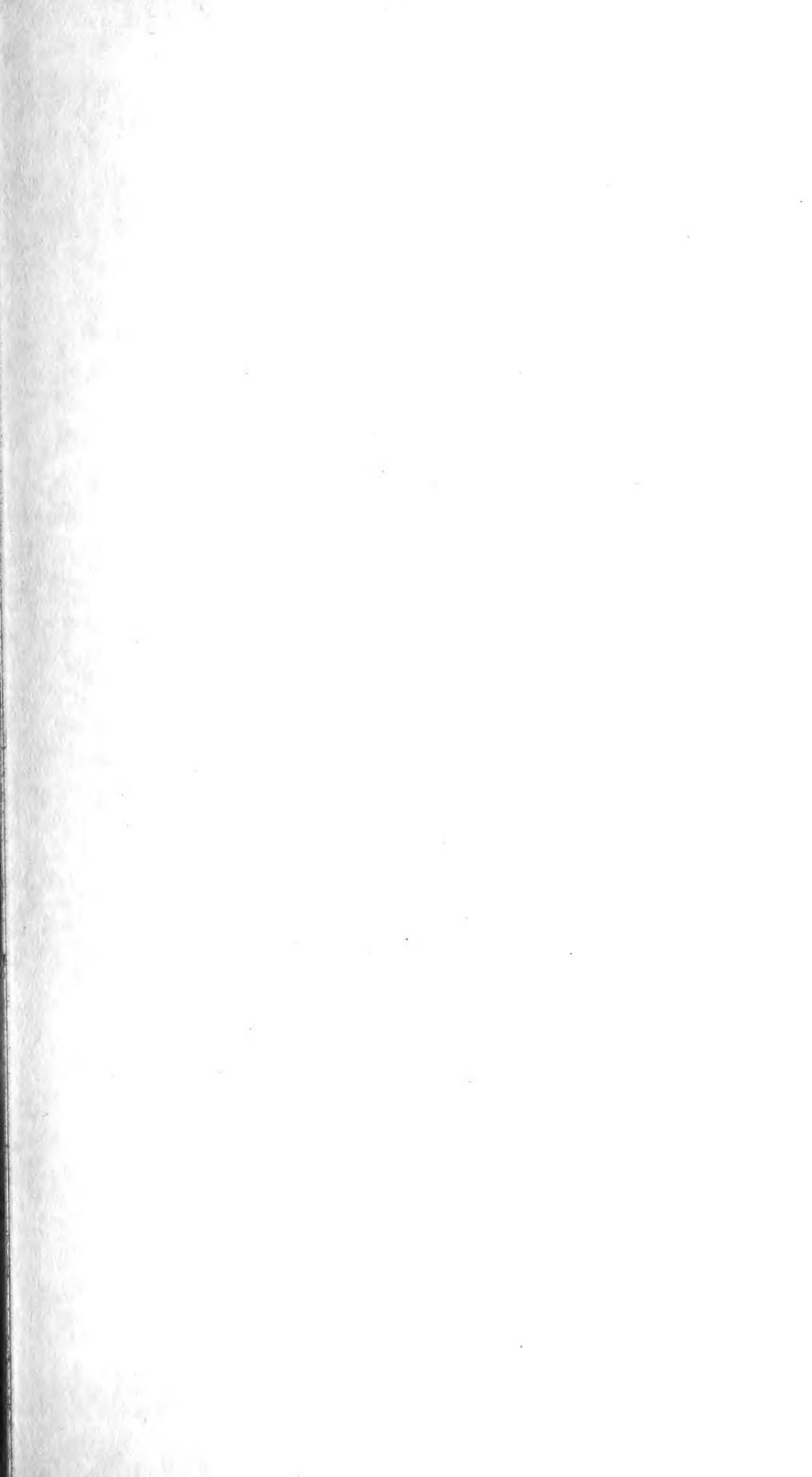
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